سورة الرَّعَدِ13 S13-Ar-Raa'de



بِسْ إِللَّهِ ٱلدَّحْمَرِ ٱلدِّحِهِ

## By Allah's name Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem (The Multitudinous Mercy Giver)

1. Alef. Lam. Meem. Ra. Telkaw (she-that-afar-itw/thosew) (are)
The Book's Aya'tew (Qur'anic statements) and (that)
which (had been) descended to youghton your Lord (is)
the right; [and,] but most (of) the mankind believe not.

2. Allah, Who [He] raised the Heavens by other than pillars you see it afterwards istawa ([He] had set Himself) on The Arshex (Throne of Kingship) and [He] subjugated the sun and the moon each runs to an ajalen (term-limit) musamma (that which is designated and/or named); disposes [He] the matter [He] expounds the Aya'te (miracles/signs/proofs); la'alla (craving currently unavailable deed that/perhaps) you by your Lord's lega'a (meeting) togeenoona (you' believe with certitude).

3. And He Who extended [He] the Earth<sup>w</sup> and made [He] in it <sup>w</sup> anchors<sup>6</sup> (catches/fasteners/stabilizers) and rivers and of all the thamara'te<sup>w</sup> (trees/plants crops/fruits)<sup>w</sup> [He] made in it <sup>w</sup> two pairs <sup>x</sup>/categories <sup>x7</sup>; overlays [He] the night the day; verily in tha'leka (he-that-afar-it/that) surely (are) Aya'ten<sup>w</sup> (miracle/sign/proof) for a people rethinking.

4. And in the Earth " (are) neighboring " tracts " and gardens " of grapes<sup>8</sup> and zar'on<sup>9</sup> (crops ready for harvesting/sprouts) and palm-trees " twain/off-shoots and other than twain/off-shoots, (all are being)

الْمَرْ تِلْكَ الْيَتُ الْكِتَنبُ وَالَّذِيَ الْمَرْ تِلْكَ الْيَكَ الْحَقُ وَلَكِكَنَ أَنْ الْمَكُ وَلَكِكَنَ أَنْ الْمَكُونَ الْمَكَ الْمَحُقُ وَلَكِكَنَّ أَكْ الْمَكُونَ اللَّهُ مِنُونَ اللَّهُ مِنُونَ اللَّهُ مِنُونَ اللَّهُ مِنُونَ اللَّهُ مِنْ الللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ الللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ الللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللللْهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ الللْهُ مِنْ الللْهُ مِنْ الللْهُ مِنْ اللللْهُ مِنْ اللّهُ مِنْ الْمُعْلِمُ مِنْ اللّهُ مِنْ الللّهُ مِنْ اللّهُ مِنْ اللّهُ مِنْ

لله ٱلَّذِي رَفَعَ ٱلسَّمَوَّتِ بِغَيْرٍ عَمَدِ تَرَوَّ بَا تُعَرِّ رَفَعَ ٱلسَّمَوَّتِ بِغَيْرٍ عَمَدِ تَرَوَّ بَا ثُمَّ ٱلسَّمْسَ وَٱلْقَمَرَ كُلُّ كُلُّ بَكْرِي لأَجَل مُسَمَّى أَيُدَبِرُ ٱلْأَمْرَ بَكْرِي لأَجَل مُسَمَّى أَيُدَبِرُ ٱلْأَمْرَ بَقَصِلُ ٱلْآيَنتِ لَعَلَّكُم بِلِقَآءِ بَعُكُمْ تُوقِنُونَ شَي

وَهُوَٱلَّذِى مَدُّ ٱلْأَرْضَوَجَعَلَ فِيهَا
رَوْسِى وَأَنْهَرُا ۗ وَمِن كُلِّ ٱلِثَّمَرَاتِ
جَعَلَ فِيهَا زَوْجَيْن ٱثْنَيْن يُغْشِى
اَلَّيْلَ ٱلنَّهَارَ ۚ إِنَّ فِى ذَالِكَ لَآيَنتِ
لِقَوْمِ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ۞

وَفِي ٱلْأَرْضِ قِطَّعٌ مُّتَجَبورَاتٌ وَجَنَّتُمِّنْ أَعْنَب وَزَرَعٌ وَخِيلٌ صِنْوَانٌ وَغَيْرُ صِنْوَان يُشْقَىٰ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for commentary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The word "istawa" has several meanings: (1) intended and set to fix or establish; (2) balanced from a state of imbalance; (3) became straight from crookedness; (4) matured and reached the age of discerning; (5) took a firm hold; (6) made or done (as in the case of food). It is of paramount importance to mention here that in the case of Allah, the "how" did He "istawa" is not knowable, because there is nothing to compare Allah with to know the "how" of His action!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for more elaboration on this wondrous word!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The word "الأجل" means term-limit, see اللسان

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The word "musamma" is masculine, singular, subjective noun, meaning: that which is designated and/or named!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> That is the mountains!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The word "وع" strictly and linguistically speaking means (1) pair, (2) husband or wife, (3) the individual entity with a companion, (4) category = "عنف" (sort or kind or specimen), (5) hue (color). And quite relevant to the word "وع" is its plural: (1) "نواع" which could also mean: (2) similars, i.e. the look-likes! ), (3) hues! See

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Invariably throughout The Qur'an when the reference is made to the "النخل و الأعناب" the mention of the date-palm is openly stated but with respect to the grapevine, known in Arabic as "الكرم" never ever the mention of the "grapevine per se but the reference is made only to the fruit itself, i.e. the grapes!" In this respect, there is a true Hadeeth in al-Bukharey and Muslim, which directs the believers not to refer to "الكرم" because surely the "الكرم" is the Muslim! And in another narration: verily only that "الكرم" is the heart of the believer! See

<sup>9</sup> See Section 34, in the Introduction, for very lengthy discussion of this important word "zar'on" = "الذع"

watered by one water and [We] favor some (of) it " over some in the okol'e10 (fruits/crops/edibles); verily in tha'leka (he-that-afar-it/that) surely (are) Aya'ten<sup>w</sup> (miracle/sign/proof) for a reasoning people. 5. And en(if) you<sup>g</sup> wonder, so wonderment (is) their say: are if we were tora'ban (crushed sand) are verily we sure/surely in a new creation; those (are) who <sup>r</sup> disbelieved they by their Lord, and those the shackles (are) in their necks w and those (are) The Fire's w companions, they (are) in it immortals. 6. And they z yasta'ajelo11 (affirmably hasten) you g by the sayyea'tey<sup>w</sup> (demeritorious-deed) w before the hasanatey<sup>w</sup> (meritorious-deed) and gad(already and affirmatively) ceded before them the examples w12; and verily your t Lord ثُلُتُ وَإِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغَفِرَةٍ (is) surely forgiveness w possessor for the mankind over their injustice; and verily your Lord surely (is) severe (*in*) the punishment. 7. And say who disbelieved they: lawla (why had not been) descended on him an Aya'tonw (miracle/sign/proof) from his Lord; verily only you<sup>s</sup> (are) a warner; and for every people (is) an aright-guider. 8. Allah knows what bears we each female and what sink 13 the wombs and tazdado14 (further augments) [itx]; and everything enda (by munificence of/by Rule of) Him (is) by a meqdar (measurement/fating-gauge/standard). 9. Knower (of) the invisible and the visible, The Ka'beero<sup>x15</sup> (Big beyond comparison/comprehension/Predates all things) The Muta'aley<sup>16</sup> (He Who is ever towering above all shortcomings and above all His creatures in all attributes). 10. Coequally of you b who concealed [he] the say and who<sup>p</sup> loudened [he] by it x and who<sup>p</sup> (is) mustakhfen<sup>17</sup> (affirmably-concealer) by night and a sa'rebon (downsloping/designated road journeyer) by day. 11. For Him<sup>18</sup> (are) trackers<sup>w19</sup> from between his hands<sup>w20</sup> and from his rear x they keep-up<sup>21</sup> [him],<sup>22</sup> of Allah's

is singular, masculine, subjective noun having several meanings: (1) the fruits, (2) المائل " The word "okol'è" " المائل " is singular, masculine, subjective noun having several meanings: the morsel/crops of any food or fruit, (3) the edibles, (4) the lot or portion of food or fruit!

<sup>11</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for the effect of the letter when added to a word!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> One meaning, among others, of "example is: punishment given as a warning or deterrent! See the American Heritage Dictionary! In this case it is in the plural feminine!

<sup>13</sup> That is by seeping or oozing of its blood (e.g. menstrual cycle) or premature abortion, etc.!

14 The word "نوداد" implies greater intensity, and اللغان says it is "نوداد" So further is prefixed for this purpose!

15 The word "kabeer" = "کبید" when prefixed with the article "The" becomes One of Allah's most beautiful attributive names, meaning, in this case: He Who is signalized and singled to be bigger/older than anything humanly imaginable! As Allah is The First, as nothing is ahead of Him, and He is The Last, as nothing is after Him!

Allah is incomparably Big/Pre-Extant/Predates all things!

16 The word "muta'aley"= "متعالي" means: He Who is ever towering above all shortcomings and all His creatures in all attributes"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for the effect of the letter when added to a word!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> For Allah, i.e. He made them to be!

command; verily Allah changes not whatever<sup>23</sup> (is) by (within) a people until they a change whatever (is) by (within) their selves<sup>w</sup>; and if Allah wanted by a people an ill then no maradda (fending/repelling) for it and not for them of lesser than/without Him of a guardian.

رُّ اللهُ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقُوْمِ حَيًّىٰ اْ مَا بِأَنفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَآ أَرَادَٱللَّهُ

12. He Who shows you b [He] the lightning, 24 frighteningly, 25 and covetously,  $^{26}$  and [He] establishes the sahaba  $^{27}$ (gliding-clouds) the heavies.

13. And yousabbeho<sup>28</sup> (says: subhana Allah) the thunder by His praise and the angels from kheyfatee<sup>w29</sup> (circumstantial state-of fearing) WHim; and [He] sends the thunderbolts W so [He] betides by it w whom p [He] wills; and they z dispute in Allah while He (is) severe (vis-à-vis) the meha'le<sup>30</sup>(Proficient-Schemer / Overcomeer/Punisher).

14. For Him (is) the right's [an] invocation w and who invoke they of lesser than/without Him, not yestajeebona<sup>31</sup> (they z compliantly-respond) for them by a thing, except as ba'setto (outstrecher/taker) (of) his both handspalms to the water to reach his mouth and not it<sup>x</sup>/he surelyits reacher; and not the disbelievers' invocation except in a misguidance<sup>x</sup>/waste<sup>x</sup>.

إِلَّا كُبُسط كُفِّيه إِلَى ٱلْمَآء لِيَبْلُغَ فَاهُ وَمَا هُوَ بِبَلِغهِۦ ۚ دُعَآءَ ٱلْكُنفِرِينَ إِلَّا فِي ضَلِّيلِ 🕾

15. And for Allah kowtow who<sup>p</sup> (are) in the Heavens w and the Earth woluntarily and coercively 32, and their shadows (are) in the ghodowe (dawn-until-sunrise) and the aa'ssa'le (late afternoon until sunset)<sup>33</sup>

طَوْعًا وَكَرْهَا وَظِلَنلُهُم

<sup>20</sup> The expression "between his hands" is an Arabic tongue expression meaning: before, ahead of, fronting! 21 The word "يحفظونه" is rooted in "خفظ" = "kept-up" not just "kept, or maintained," or even "guarded!" Merriam Webster's Dictionary puts it: "to stay even (as in acts of strength, endurance, or speed) \*although

he was small he could keep up with the larger boys in sports\*!" (Emphasis is added)!

22 The pronoun "ه" in "يديه، خلفه، و يحفظونه" all refer to subjective noun in the previous Ayah, (S13:10)!

23 This "" = "whatever" is a conditional particle, although some say it may be "اسم موصول" = connective noun! 24 The "البرق" = "lightening," is figuratively speaking mean "rain water," say Qur'an commentators! See

<sup>25</sup> That is from its destructive force for the traveler or sea man, according to The Qur'an commentators!

<sup>26</sup> That is for the possible rain for the land dwellers and their desire for rain, say Qur'an commentators!

<sup>27</sup> The word "سحاب" versus "غيم" is that the "سحاب هو ينسحب" i.e. glides itself or the wind pulls or pushes it and make it move! And it's plural of a "غيم" appears stationary!

<sup>28</sup> Saying "subhana Allah" = singling Allah" excelling in all good qualities, that He transcends all

<sup>30</sup> The Arabic word "المحال" = mehal, means the proficient-schemer and overcomeer or punisher!

Ayah, and "کُرهاً" *dhammah* on the "كُر" as in (S46: 15), and "کُرهاً" as in (S2:256)!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The word "معقبات" is a plural of multiplicity or the exaggeration of the function of the word in reference, in this case "معقبات" = trackers, w meaning the angels! Since the plural of "معقبات" = angels, is a broken plural, so it is in the feminine format! And the "ت" in "معقبات" is for multiplicity and intensity!

shortcomings, and that He is unique all around!
29 The word "خيفة" ="a state-of-fear," meaning adhering to them at all circumstances! That is what is says! See الراغب! On the other hand says a, "تاج العوس" meaning a transitory state, such the "فيفة" of Mosa (Moses) in (S20: 67) which says: "So, [he] perceived in himself a kheyfatan (a circumstantial state-offear) Mosa (Moses)!" Since The Qur'an is first and for most is: "Qur'an Arabic," it seems to me what says "is more correct in this case! Moses' kheyfatan was during the initial stage of the show-down between Pharos magicians and Moses!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> The word" الهادي is rooted in"ستجاب" meaning: favorably/compliantly respond, not just respond! See الهادي See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for the distinction between "خُرها" as in this

<sup>33</sup> In English there is no exact corresponding words for "غو" = "ghodow" (grammatically inflected "ghodowe) and "أصال" = "aasal," late afternoon until sunset!

16. Let-say [you<sup>s</sup>]: Who (is) the Heavens' and the Earth's Lord; let-say [you s]: Allah; let-say [you s]: have then ittakhathatom34 (youc took and presumed) of lesser than/without Him aw'leyaa35 (guardians/allies) not possess they<sup>z</sup> for their selves<sup>w</sup>a benefit and nor a harm; let-say [you s]: are level/even the blind and the basseero (keen: seer/overall evaluator of the facts and their possible consequences); or are the darknesses w and the illumination level; or they made for Allah partners (deities); they z created like His creation so lookedalike the creation on them; let-say [you s]: Allah (is) Creator (of) everything and He (is) The One The Oahha'ro<sup>36</sup> (Ever/Stout Subduer).

قُلِّ مَن رَّبُّ ٱلسَّمَاوَاتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ قُل ٱللَّهُ ۚ قُلْ أَفَا تَخَذَٰتُم مِّن دُونِهِۦٓ

17. [He] descended from the sky water then flowed valleys water the flowed valleys water water the flowed valleys water water the flowed valleys water by its w measure then carried the torrent-rain foam, raiser, and of what they z ignite over it x in the fire w37 ebtegha (in earnest-quest) (of) an ornament wor a mata'aen x38 (resource for a transitory worldly delight) (is) foam like itx; like tha'leka (he-that-afar-it/that) hits Allah the right x and the false-hood  $\dot{x}$ ; so as-to the foam so  $[it^x]$  goes jufa'an(as cast off), and as-to what benefits the mankind so yamkotho ([it x] stays/remain) in the Earth w; like tha'leka strikes Allah the examples/parables.

. السَّمَاء مَاءً فَسَالُتُ أُوْدِيَةً بِقُدُرِهَا فَأَحْتَمَلَ ٱلسَّيَالُ زَبَدًا رَّابِيًا ۚ وَمَمَّا يُوقِدُونَ عَلَيْه في ٱلنَّارِ ٱبْتِغَآءَ جِليَةِ أَوْ مَتَعِ مُثْلَهُو ۚ كُذَّالِكَ مُضَّرِبُ ٱللَّهُ هَتُ جُفَآءً وَأَمَّا مَا يَنفُعُ ٱلنَّاسَ فَيَمْكُثُ فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ كُذُ لِكَ يَضْرِبُ ٱللَّهُ ٱلْأُمْثَالَ 😭

18. For whom \* estajabo<sup>39</sup> (they \* favorably-answered) for their Lord(is) the Paradise<sup>w</sup>; and who rnot yastajeebo (compliantly responded theyz) for Him, had that for them what (is) in the Earth w together and like it with it surely (would have) ransomed they by it those for them (is) the ill reckoning and their abode/lodging (is) Hell w and wretched the meha'do (bed/cradle/fixed expanse).

19. Does then who<sup>p</sup> [he] knows, verily only (had been) descended to youg from your Lord the right as whop he (is) blind; verily only reminisce the albab's\*40 (the hearts-intellects staff)'s possessors.

ثَمَّا يُتَذَّٰكُ أُوْلُواْ ٱلْأَلْبُ

<sup>34</sup> The word "إِتَّخَذ" therefore, "إِلاَّتَخَاذ" from "إِنَّخَذ" as stated in إِلْتُخَاذ" as stated in إِنَّخَذ taking and making/presuming some-thing of what was taken! Thus, it is not just the mere taking!

<sup>35</sup> The word "أولياء" could also mean, among them: protector, friend!

<sup>&</sup>quot;فاهر" The word "Ever" is prefixed to "Subduer" to intensify it, as "قهار" is not just "قاهر"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> That is the ore!

<sup>38.</sup> The word "متّع"="mata'aen" is rooted in the word متّع"="mata'a" with many meanings, among them: resources of transitory worldly delight! See Lexicon attached to this Translation for more elaboration!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> The word "أستجابوا"," is answered plus made available what was requested, i.e. "favorably-answered"!

<sup>39</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for The Qur'an's characterizations of "نوالألباب" = the albab's possessors!

سورة الرَّعَدِ13 S13-Ar-Raa'de

20. Who they fulfill by Allah's covenant and not breach they<sup>z</sup> the *meethaga*<sup>x</sup> (ratified-covenant) <sup>x</sup>. 21. And who i join they what commanded Allah by it x that [it x] be joined; and they z reverently-fear their Lord and they<sup>z</sup> fear/know<sup>42</sup> the ill reckoning. 22. And who <sup>r</sup> ssabaro (they held on patiently) ebtegha (in earnestquest) (of) their Lord's Face<sup>43</sup> an agamo<sup>44</sup> (they z stood/ sustained the prescribed obligations of the Prayer wand they z expended of what razagna (We provided) them secretly and openly and yadra'ona (they ward-off) by the hasanatey (meritorious-deed) "the sayyeata" (demeritorious-deed), " those for them  $aogba^{w}$  (ultimate-result) we the da're we (the eternal home/paradise) w45. 23. Adnen's (Eden's)<sup>46</sup> Paradises W/Gardens W they enter it W and who ssalaha47 (who obliged by a divine criteria) of their fathers and their spouses (*wives*) and their progenies w and the angels enter on them from every door. 24. Peace (be) on you by what ssabartom (you had held on patiently); so ne'ama (most excellent) (is) aogba w (ultimate-

24. Peace (be) on you by what ssabartom (you had held on patiently); so ne'ama (most excellent) (is) aogba (ultimate-consequence) (of) the da're (eternal abode home paradise).

25. And who breach they Allah's covenant from after His/its meethaqa (ratified-covenant) and cut-off they what Allah commanded by it that [it] (be) joined and corrupt they in the Earth those for them (is) the curse and for them (is) the ill da're (eternal abode/Hell) w49.

وَالَّذِينَ يَنقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَقِهِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَقِهِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَآ أَمْرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَلْ يُوصَلَ وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ أُوْلَتِكَ لَهُمُ اللَّعْنَةُ وَهُمْ شُوء الدَّار

<sup>42</sup> Linguistically the word "خاف" carries dual meanings: (1) fear and (2) know! Both meanings could apply!

<sup>43</sup> This is an Arabic tongue expression meaning His pleasure!

<sup>45</sup> That is *Paradise*<sup>w</sup> of the *Hereafter*<sup>w</sup>!

<sup>47</sup> The word "عثام الله" "salaha" (1) it's "عثام الله" = an intransitive verb, and a past tense that is we are dealing not with a transitive verb, "اصلح" And (2) "عثام is very difficult to exactly define, let alone translate, as the criteria could differ among different people and different eras! However, a "divine criterion," such as the "Pillars of Islam" or any such criterion which is Allah sanctioned would do! Any "righteous" work done according to, say, secular criteria will not avail in this respect, as this respect requires belief in Allah and His Criteria! There are many Ayat" that emphasize: "...while he (is) a believer!" For e.g.: "And whoever works the righteous works, of a male or a female while he (is) a believer, then those they enter the Paradise, w" (S4:124).

295

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> The word "يوفون" from "النمام" meaning gathering the last component of any obligation to make it a whole! So, "يوفون" means they endeavor and gather the last part of an obligation and fulfill it!

This is an Traple to figure expression meaning in pleasure.

44 The word "أقاموا" has several meanings, but relevant to the Prayer there are two distinct but supportive of each other! But first what is the meaning of: "أقام" "أقام" "أقام" linguistically means:

"أدام، بمعنى أبقى أو استمر على دوام والدوام هو الحضور في زمان و مكان معين، معروف لدى الحاضر مسبقا"

So, "John" means they: (1) sustained, in the sense of continuedness and keep up of all the prescribed obligations, as in this Ayah (S2: 3). Also "Jah" has another "sharey'ah" prescribed meaning of: (2) called or upped to perform the Prayer itself, as in the Ayah: "And when youg were in them, then youg upped for them (the second call for) the Prayer," (S4: 102)! Note: Prayer and how to be done was established and reveled by Allah! Hence people do not establish Prayer they only maintain and perform it!

<sup>46</sup> The word "عدن" is unlike the Biblical concept of being the garden of first home of Adam and Eve! But the "عدن" is center of Paradise<sup>®</sup>! According to Abdullah Ibn Omar, "عدن" is a palace in Paradise enters it but a prophet, seddique, or martyr!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> The word *da're* = eternal-home, i.e. the Hereafter-home= *Paradise* w or *Hell*!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> That is Hell of the *Hereafter*<sup>w</sup>!

26. Allah yabsotto ([He] swells/expands) the rez'gax (provision-/victuals for sustenance/rain) x for whom P [He] wills and [He]constricts; and rejoiced/reveled they by the life (of) the world w; and not the life w (of) the world w in the Hereafter wexcept a mata'aon (resource for a transitory worldly delight).

ٱللَّهُ يَبۡسُطُ ٱلرِّزۡقَ لِمَن يَشَآء وَيَقْدِر ۚ وَفَرحُواْ بِٱلْحَيَوٰةِ ٱلدُّنْيَا وَمَا ٱلْحَيَوٰةُ ٱلدُّنْيَا فِي ٱلْأَخِرَةِ

27. And say who disbelieved they : lawla (why have not) descended on him an Aya'tonw (miracle/sign/proof) from his Lord; let-say [you s]: verily Allah misleads whom p [He] wills and [He] aright-guides to Him whom<sup>p</sup> anaba ([he] returned-penitently).

وَيَقُولُ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ لَوْلَا أَنزلَ عَلَيْهِ ءَايَةٌ مِن رَّبّهِء ۖ قُلْ إنَّ لُّ مَن يَشَآء وَيَهْدِيَ إلَيْهِ

28. Who they believed and their hearts tranquilize by Allah's thekre (Our'an/mention of Him), indeed by Allah's *thekre* tranquilize the hearts.

29. Who believed they and worked they the righteousworks w ttoba<sup>50</sup> (beatitude/special tree in Paradise) w for them and a husno<sup>51</sup> (ultimately meritorious beautiful) ma'aabe<sup>52</sup> (willful-return).

30. Like tha'leka (he-that-afar-it/that) We sent you<sup>g</sup> in an Ummaten<sup>w</sup>(people/generation)<sup>w</sup> qad(already and affirmatively) ceded of before it Umamon (peoples/generations) , to recite [yous] on them which We revealed to youg while they disbelieve by Ar-Rahman; let-say [yous]: He (is) my Lord, no an elaha (a deity) except Him, on Him I trusted and to Him(is)[my] repentance. x54

أَرْسُلُنكُ لاً إِلَٰهُ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تُهُ=

31. And had that a Qur'an (had been): treaded by it the mountains, or *qutte'at* (had been iteratively cut) why it the Earth or (had been) spoken by it (to) the decedents<sup>55</sup>, rather for Allah (is) the command together; have not then cognized who believed they that if Allah wills surely [He] (would have) aright-guided the mankind together; and not cease who r disbelieved they z betides w them by what ssana'ao (carefully-crafted they z) a calamity or falls near their home until ya'atee (betides / eventuates) x Allah's promise; verily Allah unfulfills not

وَلُو ۚ أَنَّ قُرْءَانَا شُيِّرَتُ بِهِ ٱلْحِبَالُ أُوْ قُطِّعَتْ بِهِ ٱلْأَرْضُ أُوْ كُلُمُ بِهِ ٱلْمُوْزَىٰ بَلِ لِلَّهِ ٱلْأُمْرُ جَمِيعًا أَفَلَمْ يَأْيُكُس ٱلَّذِيرِ ﴾ ءَامَنُوَا أَن لَوْ يَشَآء ٱللَّهُ لَهَدَى ٱلنَّاسَ جَمِيعًا وَلَا يَزَالُ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ تُصِيبُم بِمَا صَنَعُواْ قَارِعَةُ أُوۡ تَحُلُّ قَرِيبًا

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> The word "toba"= "طوبى" = linguistically beatitude; also according to the Hadeeth, is a tree in Paradise, originating in The Prophet's home and goes to every home of the believers! <sup>50</sup>See footnote 2738 above.

ألهادي is for the parts of the body and other things!See الجمال is for the parts of the body and other things!See الحادي

<sup>53</sup> The word "أوحى" denotes at least six diverse meanings, all for communicating: gestured, wrote, messaged, inspired, whispered, one cast to another (e.g.: a commanded); and "الوحي" is fire or king! See

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> The speaker's pronoun "ي" in "متاب" by Arabic (linguistic) Rule, is omitted, for "التخفيف" = "alleviation, lightening" or Ayat's end harmony (rhyme)! See

<sup>55</sup> Due to Arabic eloquence there is an omitted predicate clause here, which could be: would have been this Our'an! See القرطبي!

56 The particle "ف" since it is a future-connected verb, probable to occur and not sure it's a present occurrence, such a "ف" amounts to "if" or "when!' See

the appointment.

نُّ ٱللَّهُ لَا يَخَلَفُ ٱلْمِعَادُ ﴿

32. And lagad (verily, already and affirmatively) istoh'ze'a (had been affirmably jested) by messengers of before you go I protracted for whom disbelieved they afterwards I took them, then how [was] [My] punishment<sup>57</sup>.

فَأُمْلَيْتُلَادِينَ كَفَرُواْ ثُمَّ أَخَذَتُهُمَّ

33. Is then Who<sup>p</sup> He (is) Qa'emon (Ever-Maintainer) over each self<sup>w</sup> by what earned-she<sup>y 58</sup>; and they<sup>z</sup> made for Allah partners (deities); let-say [you s]: let-you z name them; or tona'bbe'o ([you<sup>z</sup>] inform by piece-of-significantand-availing-news) Him by what [He] knows not in the Earth w or as apparent of the say; rather (had been) adorned for whom pdisbelieved they their machination and they<sup>z</sup> repelled *a'n* (off) the path; and whom<sup>p</sup> Allah misleads surely for him (is) not an aright-guider.

هُمْ وَصُدُواْ عَنِ ٱلسَّبِيلِ وَمَن يُضْلِل ٱللَّهُ فَمَا لَهُ مِنْ هَادٍ ﴿

34. For them a torment in the life w (of) the world w and surely the Hereafter's w torment (is) ashshaqqo (woe *fuller*) and not for them from Allah of a protector.

لْمُمْ عَذَاتٌ فِي ٱلْحَيَوٰةِ ٱلدُّنْيَا وَلَعَذَاتُ ٱلْأَخِرَةِ أَشَقُّ وَمَا لَهُم

35. Like/example (of) the Paradise w which (had been) promised the muttagoona (the reverentially guarders not to displease Allah), run w from under it w the rivers, its w okolo (fruits/crops/morsel/edibles) (is) a bider (ever unchanging) and its wshade [too]; telkaw (she-that-afar-itw/itw) aogba<sup>w</sup> (ultimate-consequence) <sup>w</sup> (of) whom <sup>r</sup> ettaqaw (they had reverentially guarded not to displease Allah) and the disbelievers' aogba<sup>w</sup> (is) The Fire.<sup>w</sup>

36. And whom We gave them The Book they revel/rejoice by what (had been) descended on you<sup>g</sup>; and of the parties (is) who<sup>p</sup> [he] disclaims some (of) it<sup>x</sup>; let-say [yous]: verily only I (had been) commanded to worship Allah and not partner (deities) I by Him; to Him I invite and to Him(is) [my] ma'aabe<sup>59</sup>(willful-return).

الكتنب رَ بِمَآ أَنزلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمِنَ مَن يُنكرُ بَعْضُهُ وَ قُلُ أَمْرِتُ أَنْ أَعْبُدَ ٱللَّهَ وَلَآ أَشْرِكَ

37. And like tha'leka (he-that-afar-it/that) We descended it x (harmoniously by) 60 Arabic rule; and la'en (if indeed) etta-ba'ata (you g closely-followed) their ahwa<sup>61</sup> (tendentious likings) after what came (to) you g of the knowledge,

<sup>57</sup> The speaker's pronoun "عقاب" is omitted, for "التخفيف" = "alleviation, lightening" or Ayat's end harmony (rhyme)! See إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافي!

<sup>60</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for an elaborate exposition regarding this vital denotative and

<sup>188</sup> Here is an excellent example of Arabic eloquence, which is based on brevity and inference by deduction, as in this case where a predicate clause is omitted, as it is obvious to the well versed Arab! Speech brevity in Arabic is a supreme hallmark, e.g.: "ما قل و دل" meaning "least in words giving most meanings!" So, inference by deduction is well exemplified here! And what is appropriately omitted is: "like another not so doer!" The word "العاب" has several meanings, such as: (1) return to the place of abode, (2) return to the source of authority (such as Allah, SWT) by way of repenting, all applying for entities with will! So it's a willful-return!

190 See the Leviscop etteched to this Translation for an elaborate expectation recording this vital denotative and

connotative word, describing the diction of The Qur'an, (harmoniously by) Arabic rule!, in short "عکم" adverbial, since there is no way to adverbially express "پهوی" which must be done, so I chose (harmoniously by)!

61 The word "پهوی" translated as "(tendentious) liking," which in and of itself could be good or bad noble or vile! The Messenger (SAWS) says that believe not anyone of you until his "هوی" agrees with what I came with, i.e. the Qur'an and Hadeeth.

سورة الرَّعَدِ13 S13-Ar-Raa'de

not for you g of Allah (neither) [of] a wa'leyen (guardian-/ ally) nor(of)a preventer. 38. And lagad (verily, already and affirmatively) We sent messengers of before you<sup>g</sup> and We made for them spouses (wives) and progeny w and not [was] for a سُول أن يَأْتِيَ بِعَايَةٍ إلَّا messenger to ya'atee (produce/bring about [he]) by an ٱللَّهِ لِكُلِّ أَجَل كِتَابُّ Aya'ten<sup>w</sup> (miracle/sign/proof) except by Allah's leave; for every ajalen<sup>62</sup> (term-limit) (there is) a book. 39. Erases Allah whatever<sup>63</sup> [He] wills and [He] firms; and He has The Book's Mother. 40. And if either [We] assuredly show you g some (of) (that) which [We] promise them, or natawaffaka (assuredly [We] receive you<sup>g</sup> while before dying), then verily only on you<sup>g</sup> (is) the announcement and on Us (is) the reckoning. 41. Have [and]<sup>64</sup> not they seen (that) verily We na'atee ([We] bring about) the Earth [We] diminish it from its (outlying) borders; and Allah rules, no mu'aqqeba65 (successor-alternate) for His rule; and He (is) swift (in) the reckoning. 42. And gad (already and affirmatively) they z machinated كرَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ فَلِلَّهِ who of before them; so for Allah (is) the machination together; knows [He] what earns each self<sup>w</sup> and shall know the disbelievers for whom a (is) the home's w aogba<sup>w</sup>(ultimate-consequence)<sup>w 66</sup>. 43. And say who they disbelieved not you g (are) a mursalan (sent-messenger); let-say [you<sup>s</sup>]: sufficed by Allah Shaheedan (Witnesser/Testifier) between [between]you; and Who has The Book's knowledge.

(2

مُعَقَّب 'by itself has many meanings, but as an Arabic tongue expression, such as the phrase "مُعَقَّب 'by itself has many meanings, but as an Arabic tongue expression, such as the phrase "مُعَقَّب 'i.e. "Allah's rule," it means a "sequel-changer," i.e. to change the nature or annul the rule after it had been issued or decided!

<sup>62</sup> The word "الأجل" means term-limit, see اللسان

<sup>(</sup>ه The particle "اسم موصول" = "ما" is "أسم أو أداة شرط" = conditional noun/particle; or "ما" = "واسم أو أداة شرط" = connective noun meaning that which! See الدر المصون، لـ احمد الحلب and إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافي implying negation) is made up of three parts (أم), (ه), (ه)

<sup>(4)</sup> The Arabic interrogative-castigatory particle "(b), (c), (implying negation) is made up of three parts (l), (e), (e), (e), (implying negation) is made up of three parts (l), (implying negation) is made up o

i.e. ultimate-good result for you! عقبى" means ultimate-good-result, commonly they say: عقبى"